Amendment in the Worker's Compensation Act

1952. SHRI IQBAL SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken the final decision to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 in order to enhance the relief amount to be paid to the families of workers suffering fatal and other injuries in the course of employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when it is likely to amend the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The Government have decided to enhance the minimum amount of compensation payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 on death and from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 60,000 on permanent total disablement and, to enhance the rates of compensation from 40% of the monthly wage to 50% of the monthly wage in the case of death and from 50% of the monthly wage to 60% of the monthly wage multiplied by the relevant factor in the case of permanent total disablement etc. A bill is likely to be introduced during the current session of the Parliament.

Industrial Dispute Cases Referred to Tribunals

1953. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not yet referred the industrial dispute cases to tribunals that have been sent to Government by conciliaion office at Kanpur;

(b) whether such cases have been pending for the last three years or so;

(c) if so, the facts and resons thereof, and

(d) what further steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d) No Failure of Conciliation (FOC) report received from the Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) at Kanpur, during the years 1991 and 1992 is pending for a decision by the Government. Out of 143 FOC reports received from that office, the decision of the Government has been communicated in 90 cases. The time-lag in taking a decision on the FOC reports occurs due to the mandatory time given to the administrative Ministries for making efforts to settle the dispute amicably or offer their comments and also due to large number of FOC reports received in the Ministry from conciliation offices spread all over the country.

Institute for High-Tech in NCR

1954. SHRIMATI SATYA BAHIN :

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided earlier to set up Apex Institute for High Tech in National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether this Institute is being set up at Bangalore, and

(c) if so, what are the details of criteria for selecting N.C.R. earlier'and then changing over to Bangalore for the setting up of the institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The question of location of Apex Institute for High-Tech in the NCR/at Bangalore was considered keeping in view the criteria of concentration of user industries in Electronics, Computer & NC/CNC, growth rate of industries, utility of training programmes by user industries in the region, interaction with industries, academic institutions, R&D. organisation and institutions of higher learning, non-avaiability of similar institutes in

the region, availability of Servicing/maintenance uance -facilities in the region, avaflabili*y of infrastrsctural faclities, availability of faculiy from outside agency, proximity of policy and decision makirg bodies and proximity of international air-pdrt. While exanrnsrts the matter it was seen that the recommendation made for locating the Apex Institute in the NCR merited objective reconsideration. Therefore, 01 such review it "was 'decided to locate 'the Apex Institute at Bangalore.

खान मजदूरों की सुरक्षा और बेहतर भविष्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यक्रम

1955. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खदानों में कार्यरत मजदूरों को आगजनी आदि की दुर्घटनाओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने, उनके बेहतर भविष्य और अन्य हितों के लिये सरकार के पास कोई कार्यक्रम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस कार्यक्रम को अभी तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम की क्या-क्या उपलब्धियां हैं और कितने खदान कर्मकार इससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं अथवा कितने कर्मकारों के इससे लाभान्वित होने की संभावना है; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) खानों में सुरक्षा पहलुओं को विनियमित करने वाले प्रावधान खान अधिनियम, 1952 और इसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों एवं विनियमों में दिये गये हैं । कोयला खान विनियम, 1957, धातुमय खान विनियम, 1961 और तेल खान विनियम, 1984 में आग के खतरों के विरुद्ध पूर्व सावधानियों का प्रावधान है । इन प्रावधानों के अनुपालन का दायित्व खान प्रबंधनों पर है । खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय के अधिकारी समय-समय पर खानों के निरीक्षण के दौरान यह जांच करते हैं कि खान प्रबंधन द्वारा इन प्रावधानों का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है या नहीं । जहां तक खान कर्मकारों के भविष्य से संबंधित अन्य लाभों का संबंध है, सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनायें उन पर अनुप्रयोज्य है । आग सहित कार्य से संबंधित शारीरिक क्षति के लिए खान कर्मकार, कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अन्तर्गत सुरक्षा लाभ प्राप्त करने के हकदार है ।

Bonded Labonrers Rescned

1956. SHRI. SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRA& SHINDE :

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR fee pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Indian Express of January 10, 1994. at least 436 bounded labourers, most of them Tamils Were rescued from 12 steamers in the first and secbnd week of January, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of the culprit or gangs of contractors employing bonded labourers identified or apprehended, and

(c) whether ship-breaking and other industries working at bedi-Bihar Port have beSh formed employing large number of bonded labourers and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to O) According to the report received from the State Government of Gujarat, following a complaint. 512 inter-state' migrant workers were rescued by the district authorities from the Ships at Bedi Port, Jam Nagar; tout of whtim 418 inter-state migrant labourers hailing from Tamil Nadu who were willing to go back to their native places were their ar-reara of wages, amounting to Rs. 5,96,165